

education, and has served to identify a bipartisan group of Members who actively support funding for medical research. The Biomedical Research Caucus has provided a forum for presentations that have made a remarkable and lasting impression on our views of what the proper role that the Congress should play in appropriating funds for the National Institutes of Health and Science Programs.

The fact that the Biomedical Research Caucus has been such a longstanding success is a tribute to Dr. Bishop's selfless and persevering dedication to provide appropriate topics and outstanding scientists to conduct these remarkable and enlightening briefings. Dr. Bishop's commitment to the caucus is deeply appreciated and we look forward to another year of caucus briefings that so effectively reveal the opportunities for scientific discovery.

I am ever so proud that a man born in York, PA, educated at Gettysburg College, and whose family resides near my home city of Harrisburg, PA, is receiving this richly deserved honor. Once again, I want Dr. Bishop to know that his passionate efforts on behalf of biomedical science have made a lasting impact on me personally as well as on the entire Congress.

HONORING THE EIGHTH GENERATION OF CASHELL'S IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 17, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, Montgomery County, MD, the district which I am proud to represent in Congress, is perhaps one of the most transient districts in the Nation. That is why it is a distinct honor to bring to your attention a family celebrating their eighth generation of Montgomery Countians with the births of Cashell Lee Hurdle, born February 22, 1998, son of Gaines Finley Hurdle and Kenneth Lee Hurdle of Bethesda, and McLean Gerald Morgan and Sarah Louise Morgan, both born December 4, 1997, the children of David Gough "Rusty" Morgan and Karen Brown Morgan of Rockville. This new generation comes from a family lineage of distinctive Montgomery Countians. They are a direct descendant of George Cashell, born in Cashell, Ireland, 1748, who immigrated to this country and died in Montgomery County in 1802. Cashell's great-great grandfather, Francis Hazel Cashell (1872-1930) was the owner of extensive farmland in the Redland area of Montgomery County and the Cashell Motor Company in Rockville. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, elected in 1917. His great-grandmother, Alice Cashell Keech, (1896-1994) was an avid fox hunter and sportswoman, and a 98-year resident of Montgomery County. Sarah and McLean's great-grandfather, Jo V. Morgan, Sr., a Bethesda resident for 44 years, was the county's first civil service commissioner and a judge of the District of Columbia Tax Court. The children's grandmother, Alice "Cissy" Grant of Potomac, has chronicled life in Montgomery County for 40 years in various newspapers and magazines.

I have always proclaimed what a wonderful place Montgomery County is to raise a family.

This family, with eight generations having made this county their home, is a living testament to its appeal. I send to all of them my warmest best wishes.

THE MAN BEHIND THE VOTES

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 17, 1998

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, credit for the Democratic party's success in the November elections is due to our sustained commitment to the issues affecting American families. In a recent editorial in the Washington Post, Joseph A. Califano, Jr., a former aide to President Lyndon Johnson, describes the birth of many of those policies. Voting rights for minorities, a Medicare system that provides health care for the elderly and disabled, and Social Security that lifted more than 2 million seniors out of poverty are just a few of President Johnson's initiatives that Democrats have been fighting for over the past 30 years. In fact, just about every issue Democrats hold most dearly were conceptualized and implemented during the Johnson Administration. Initiatives like elementary and secondary education, protecting the environment, and clean air and water have been the cornerstones of the Democratic party since President Johnson had the wisdom to push his Great Society agenda.

Despite efforts by some Members to cut or eliminate many of these programs, Democrats have held firm in our convictions. The American people sent a clear message to their elected officials in the November elections—a message to fight for the issues that help hard-working Americans, like Medicare, Social Security, education and the environment. I for one am proud of our party's accomplishments and look forward to continuing to work toward President Johnson's goals.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the editorial by Mr. Califano for inclusion in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 18, 1998]

THE MAN BEHIND THE VOTES

(By Joseph A. Califano Jr.)

The president most responsible for the Democratic victories in 1998 is the stealth president whom Democrats are loath to mention: Lyndon Johnson.

In March of 1965, when racial tension was high and taking a pro-civil rights stand was sure to put the solid South (and much of the North) in political play, President Johnson addressed a joint session of Congress to propose the Voting Rights Act. Flying in the face of polls that showed his position was hurting his popularity, he said that ensuring everyone the right to vote was an act of obedience to the oath that the president and Congress take before "God to support and defend the Constitution." Looking members on the floor straight in the eye, he closed by intoning the battle hymn of the civil rights movement, "And we shall overcome." One southern congressman seated next to White House counsel Harry McPherson exclaimed in shocked surprise, "God damn!"

That summer, with Johnson hovering over it, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act. The president was so excited that he rushed over to the Capitol to have a few celebratory drinks with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Republican Minority leader

Everett Dirksen. The next day LBJ pressed Martin Luther King Jr. and other black leaders to turn their energy to registering black voters.

LBJ planned every detail of the signing ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda. He wanted "a section for special people I can invite," such as Rosa Parks (the 42-year-old black seamstress who refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery) and Vivian Malone (the first black woman admitted to the University of Alabama, in 1963). He told me to get "a table so people can say, 'This is the table on which LBJ signed the Voting Rights Bill.'"

He was exuberant as he drove with me and other staffers up to Capitol Hill for the signing. Riding in the presidential limo he spoke of a new day, "If, if, if, if," he said, "the Negro leaders get their people to register and vote."

I rarely saw him happier than on that day. For years after that, he fretted that too many black leaders were more interested in a rousing speech or demonstration full of sound bites and action for the TV cameras than in marshaling the voting power of their people.

Well, if he was looking down on us on Nov. 3—and I'm sure he was up there counting votes—he saw his dream come true. Without the heavy black turnout, the Democrats would not have held their own in the Senate, picked up seats in the House and moved into more state houses. In Georgia, the black share of the total vote rose 10 points to 29 percent, helping to elect a Democratic governor and the state's first black attorney general.

In Maryland, that share rose eight points to 21 percent, saving the unpopular Gov. Parris Glendening from defeat. The black vote in South Carolina kept Fritz Hollings in his Senate seat, defeated Lauch Faircloth in North Carolina and ensured Chuck Schumer's victory over Al D'Amato in New York.

Here and there across the country, the black vote provided the margin of victory for democratic governors and congressmen—and where Republicans such as the Bush brothers attracted large percentages of Hispanic and black voters, helped roll up majorities with national implications.

The Voting Rights Act is not the only thing Democrats can thank LBJ for. Johnson captured for the Democratic Party issues that were decisively important in this election. He got Congress to pass the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which for the first time told the people they could look to the federal government for help in local school districts. It is his Medicare that Democrats promised to protect from conservative Republican sledgehammers. LBJ was the president who ratcheted up Social Security payments to lift more than 2 million Americans above the poverty line.

Together Medicare and Social Security have changed the nature of growing old in America and freed millions of baby boomers to buy homes and send their kids to college rather than spend the money to help their aging parents. The Great Society's Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, Motor Vehicle Pollution, Solid Waste Disposal and Highway Beautification acts have given Democrats a lock on environmental issues.

LBJ was also the president who created the unified budget to include Social Security, which helped produce a balanced budget in fiscal year 1969. Without that budget system, President Clinton would not be able to claim credit for producing the first balanced budget in 30 years.

As exit polls showed, the Democratic command of the terrain of education, health care, Social Security, the economy and the environment—and the growth of the minority vote—paved the road to electoral success in 1998.

With the demise of Newt Gingrich, many Republicans think it's time to mute his libelous assault on the Great Society programs he loved to hate. Isn't it also time for Democrats to come out of the closet and recognize the legacy of the president who opened the polls to minorities and established federal beachheads in education, health care and the environment. After all, it's the Democrats' promise to protect these beachheads and forge forward that accounts for much of their success this November and offers their best chance to retain the White House and recapture the House of Representatives in 2000.

TRIBUTE TO BUD MAURO

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 17, 1998

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bud Mauro, who has just completed his term as President of the Southland Regional Association of Realtors. Bud leaves with a remarkable record. During his tenure, San Fernando Valley realtors experienced one of their most productive years in memory, as a housing slump gave way to a housing boom. I'm sure Bud's leadership was a key reason for the stellar performance of the Valley real estate industry in 1998.

Bud had both the experience and background to be a successful President. His real estate career began in 1972, the same year he became a member of the Association. Beginning in 1978, when he joined the Grievance Committee, Bud steadily rose through the ranks. He served on the Professional Standards Panel, Ethics and Arbitration Policy Committee and the Board of Directors.

Bud is a person of considerable charm and an intimate knowledge of the real estate business. Both traits served him well as President. He motivated more than 200 members of the Association to serve on various committees and task forces. I know firsthand how important such groups are in keeping politicians and community leaders informed about the Association and the condition of the real estate industry. Bud was also actively involved with the seminars and training sessions that are such an important part of the Association's function.

Bud played a big part in upgrading the technological capacity of the Association. He worked to expand and improve computer efficiency, and helped to develop the Association's own web site by establishing cooperative marketing agreements with the California Living Network and REALTOR.Com.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Bud Mauro, who compiled an outstanding record as President of the Southland Regional Association of Realtors. His leadership skills and dedication to his work are an inspiration to us all.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN ROMAN PUCINSKI

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 17, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Roman Pucinski, who represented the northwest side of the City of Chicago in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1959 to 1973.

resented the northwest side of the City of Chicago in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1959 to 1973.

From the start of his tenure in Congress, then Representative Pucinski mounted a one-man effort to require airlines to install crash-proof cockpit voice recorders in airplanes. Despite organized opposition from the major airlines, Pucinski kept the pressure on and in 1964 the Federal Aviation Administration issued an order requiring air carriers to install crash-proof cockpit voice recorders in their aircraft. Commonly referred to as the "black box", cockpit voice recorders are now a critical component of aviation safety. Black boxes provide vital information about the final minutes of airline disasters to accident investigators and have helped determine the cause of several plane crashes.

As a decorated Air Force pilot, Pucinski knew that a recording of last minute cockpit conversations would provide vital clues to the cause of airline tragedies. As an Air Force pilot, Pucinski led his bomber group in the first B-29 bombing raid over Tokyo during World War II. He flew 48 other combat missions over Japan and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with Clusters. From his own personal experience as a pilot, Pucinski understood that, in the last few minutes preceding an air tragedy, the cockpit crew are far too busy trying to save their passengers and aircraft to radio formal reports to a ground station. However, a crash-proof tape recorder operating automatically during flight preserves a record of everything said in the cockpit for accident investigators.

Because of Roman Pucinski's dedicated and courageous leadership in the establishment of crash-proof tape recorders in commercial airliners, accident investigation and aviation safety have been significantly advanced in the public interest, and outstanding results for the national aviation system have been achieved. For this reason, on December 18, 1998, former Congressman Roman Pucinski will be honored by the Federal Aviation Administration with a Silver Medal of Distinguished Service.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Roman Pucinski. His tireless advocacy of cockpit voice recorders is one of the most important contributions to airline safety in the history of aviation. Roman Pucinski has made a lasting contribution to aviation safety and he greatly deserves this special honor from the Federal Aviation Administration.

GLOBAL HUNGER AND UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 17, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of our colleagues an editorial from former Senator, now Ambassador, George McGovern, concerning global hunger and United Nations Food and Agriculture Program.

George McGovern has distinguished himself through a life-long commitment of service to the United States and to addressing world hunger. As he recounts in this article, it was

his experience in the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe during World War II which first made him aware of the devastating impact of starvation on a population. Thereafter, he devoted much of his effort in the U.S. Senate to programs designed to alleviate famine. Today he is serving his country once more as Ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Program. And now he is clarifying for us many of the challenges faced by the United Nations in these efforts, and the benefits which they have brought to hundreds of millions of people around the world.

As Ambassador McGovern notes, foreign assistance programs which help the hungry and promote economic development serve the interests of both of the recipient countries and the United States. However, our leadership in this capacity is threatened today by our delinquency in paying our dues to the United Nations. United States contributions to hunger-related organizations are very positive, effective, and should remain a priority of our engagement with the world.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 23, 1998]

TOO MANY IN THE WORLD ARE LEFT OUT

(By George McGovern)

In the fall of 1944, as a 22-year-old American bomber pilot based in war-torn Italy, I saw widespread hunger for the first time: emaciated children begging for food on the streets, teenage girls selling their bodies to stay alive, young mothers scratching through the garbage dumps near our bomber base to find scraps of food. This was even worse than the hunger I witnessed during the years of the Great Depression in the 1930s, when our family, who lived in a farm community in South Dakota, fed a steady stream of out-of-work "hobos" who came to our door.

Not surprisingly, hunger became a primary issue for me when I was elected to Congress in 1956. I became director of the U.S. Food for Peace program and later was President Kennedy's designee on what came to be known as the World Food Program—the world's largest international food aid organization. Last year, the program provided food assistance for more than 52 million people in 76 countries. Through these programs I saw how much can be done when nations come together to combat hunger. In the past 25 years, for example, despite a doubling of the world's population, the percentage of chronically undernourished people in the world has been cut in half and the absolute number of chronically undernourished people has been reduced by more than 100 million.

We can take heart from these and other similar steps forward, but this does not mean the job is done. This winter, Russia will be facing acute food shortages caused by poor crop conditions and the collapse of the Russian economy. Millions of Russians will go over the edge of starvation in the absence of international food aid now. Indonesia, hurricane-struck Central America and large parts of Africa currently are sustained by international food donations.

The fact is that many of our fellow human beings are left out, living on the knife-edge of existence. As world Bank President James Wolfensohn reminded us, "In too many countries, the poorest 10% of the population has less than 1% of the income, while the richest 20% enjoys over half."

In too many countries, girls are half as likely as boys to go to school. In too many countries, children are impaired from birth because of malnutrition. And in too many countries, ethnic minorities face discrimination and fear for their lives at the hands of ethnic majorities.